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АКАДЕМИЯСИ МИНТАҚАВИЙ БЎЛИМИ
ХОРАЗМ МАЪМУН АКАДЕМИЯСИ**

**ХОРАЗМ МАЪМУН
АКАДЕМИЯСИ
АХБОРОТНОМАСИ**

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falsafiy yo'sinda tasvirlash imkonini beradi. Osmon ramziy ma'noda abadiylik, yuksak tuyg'ular, idrok va adolatning timsoli sifatida talqin qilinadi, shuningdek, qalblarni yorug'lik va nurga to'ldiruvchi Oллоh makoni sifatida ham tushuniladi.

Sivilizatsiya makoniga taraqqiyot jarayonida inson tomonidan yaratilgan makonlar (davlatlar, shaharlar, qishloqlar, tarixiy-me'moriy obidalar) kiradi. Har bir xalqning shakllangan ijtimoiy makon va madaniyati texnogen sivilizatsiya natijasi sifatida qaraladi. Shahar makoni Ch.Aytmatovning "Tog'lar qulayotgan zamon", "Oxirzamon nishonalari" romanlarida keltirilgan.

Bundan tashqari, hayotiy, mifologik va fantastik makonlar mavjud. Birinchisi haqiqatda o'xshashlikka ega, ikkinchisi tushlarda, xotiralarda paydo bo'ladi, uchinchi muallifning tasavvurida yaratilgan (ilmiy fantastik asarlar). "Asrga tatigulik kun" romanida g'ayrizaminiy taraqqiyotga ega To'qaytosh sayyorasi fantastik makon tarzida tasvirlanib, to'qayto'shliklar shimoliy arablariga o'xshab ketishi, ularning makonida misli ko'rilmagan rivojlanish mavjudligi, iqlimni o'z xohishlariga ko'ra o'zgartirishlari, gravitatsiyani boshqara olishlari hamda "koinotda jamiki mavjudotlar yashay oladigan yangi baza tashkil etishning kosmik loyihasini ishlab chiqish" [I, 89] ustida bosh qotirishayotgani yozuvchi mahoratiga ko'ra ishonarli tasvirlangan.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, badiiy makon tashqi va ichki xronotopning bir nuqtada tutashuvini ta'minlaydi, asarda turli semantik vazifalarni bajaradi. Masalan, osmon, tog', sahro, yo'l makon sifatida ifodalanishi mumkin, lekin bu makonlar adabiy qahramonning kelajakdagi taqdirida muhim ahamiyatga ega turfa ramziy timsollar sifatida ham qo'llaniladi.

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HISTORY OF THE STUDY OF ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada frazeologiyaning kelib chiqishi, rivojlanishi, o'rganilishi, frazeologizmlarning shakllanish masalalari haqida so'z yuritilgan. Maqolada shuningdek, frazeologiyaning rivojlanishida o'z hissasini qo'shgan olimlar va ularning frazeologiya sohasida olib borgan tadqiqotlari tahlili ko'rsatib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: tilshunoslik, til, jamiyat, frazeologiya, ijtimoiy munosabat, ibora, so'z birikmasi, ma'no

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются вопросы происхождения, развития, изучения фразеологии, формирования фразеологии. В статье также представлен анализ ученых, внесших вклад в развитие фразеологии, и их исследования в области фразеологии.

Ключевые слова: языкознание, язык, общество, фразеология, социальные отношения, словосочетание, словосочетание, смысл.

Abstract. *In this article the origin, development, study of phraseology, the formation of phraseology are discussed. An analysis of scholars who have contributed to the development of phraseology and their research in the field of phraseology are also represented.*

Keywords: *linguistics, language, society, phraseology, social relations, phrase, meaning*

Introduction. In every national language there are such stable expressions that create the emotional sensitivity and imagery of artistic speech, the emergence of which is associated with the attitudes of peoples to things and events in nature and society: people describe their attitudes to the world of things and events, use linguistic means based on a variety of comparisons in order to express emotionally. The person, object, trait, event, and landscape depicted is often exaggeratedly compared to images familiar to the reader. As a result, the image becomes clearer, the imagery of the expression increases, high sensitivity and emotional feeling occurs. As a branch of linguistics, the most center of diction is to consider the nature of manner and their categorical highlights and to decide the laws of phraseology in discourse. The foremost imperative errand of expressiveness is to recognize phraseological units from the ones that are shaped in discourse and on this premise to distinguish the highlights of phraseological units. Many researchers understand phraseology in two ways: contract and wide, due to certain contrasts between idiomatic phraseologisms, phraseological combinations, and normal sentences (proverbs and parables, other equivalent phraseologies). When caught on in wide sense, expressiveness incorporates maxims and platitudes, steady sentences ordinary of old stories, and a few shapes of communication. In any case, the address of a broader understanding of expressiveness is still talked about [2,48].

The main tasks of phraseology are: to decide the arrangement of phraseological structure and to think about the characteristic highlights of expressiveness; depiction of homonymy, synonymy, antonymy, polysemy and variation of phraseologies; recognize the highlights of the words utilized in manner and their particular implications; clarify the relationship of expressiveness with word bunches; decide their syntactic part; The think about of the arrangement of modern implications of words in phraseological units and other expressiveness creates the standards of partition of phraseological units, strategies of their think about, classification and portrayal in word references. The phraseological structure of a dialect is classified agreeing to diverse methodological strategies created in diction: auxiliary, semantic, linguistic, useful and methodological. The rule of structural-semantic classification is fundamental.

Materials and methods. Phraseology as a linguistic science was first introduced to science by professor E.D. Polivanov. Polivanov returns to this issue several times and emphasizes the study of the individual specific meaning of lexical words, the formal meaning of the word morphology, the formal meaning of syntactic phrases. Polivanov says that phraseology will find a strong place in the linguistic literature in the future, and in this case our science will be free from a number of shortcomings in solving various problems. Today, Polivanov's discovery is taking place.

V. Vinogradov also created literature on phraseology in different languages. The emergence of such ordered evidence is the basis for the emergence of phraseology as a linguistic science. The question of phraseology was first considered by B.A. Larin and then by D. Polivanov and V. Vinogradov. Research on the sphere phraseology is defined not by the number of scientific papers written, but by their nature. These include monographs, doctoral and candidate dissertations, collections on phraseology, phraseological dictionaries, bibliographic indexes. Indeed, phraseology has become a linguistic science in which not just one sphere but independent research is conducted. The word phraseology is derived from the Greek word - "phrase", logos - "science". Phraseology is a distinct unit of language that includes, depending on its structure, a free link or sentence equivalent, fully or partially semantically reshaped, figurative, correct word combinations [7,97].

A dialect destitute of phraseological expressions is dry, dull and boring, and phraseological expressions bring "life" to the dialect, increment its figurativeness and allure. Fair as he is not indifferent to his condition and behavior, he is not impassive to his claim dialect. One of the most components that decorate a person's discourse and guarantee its sweetness is the phraseological solidarity of the dialect. Phraseological units happen each day in our dialect on a distinctive point.

The improvement of each national dialect is basically due to the inside assets that make up that dialect. Each national dialect has its claim lexical structure and syntactic structure, which creates, improves and always endeavors for flawlessness, primarily on the premise of its possess inside improvement. The lexicon of a dialect is its primary building fabric and improvement of a dialect based on the improvement and extension of that lexicon.

The improvement and development of the lexicon is not as it were due to the ceaseless procurement of modern implications of lexical units in science and innovation, or the development of modern and new terms within the dialect as a result of science and innovation, but too the rise of unused phraseological combinations and whether the existing units have extra meaning, and so on. [7,113].

English language has an extremely rich phraseological treasure, and these expressions are the decoration, beauty and art of the languages to which they belong. Most of them embody the national culture, morals, worldview, dreams, love for their homeland and many other qualities of the peoples to which they belong, which are the highest factors that human society has always aspired to.

Results and discussions. Many scholars consider proverbs outside of phraseology, following in the footsteps of academician V.V. Vinogradov, who did not include proverbs in phraseology. Most scholars, who do not include proverbs, and sometimes proverbs, in phraseology, as a proof of their views, compare them to idioms, to the classification of academician V.V. Vinogradov, phraseological confusions, and do not include them in idioms, confusion. For example, when it comes to whether or not to include proverbs and sayings in phraseology, one must first consider the definition given to phraseology by scholars and then their existing classification. In comparison, proverbs and sayings should be compared not only to one type of phraseology (including idioms, new confusions), but also to other types. Because not meeting the requirement of one round is not meeting the demand of the whole group. A.V. Coonin points out that the difference between proverbs and idioms is that they do not meet the requirements of idioms, but do not conclude that they do not meet the requirements of phraseology in general. He incorporates proverbs from his later work into phraseological units of another type of phraseological expression [4,268].

Academician V.V. Vinogradov uses three types of phraseology:

1. Phraseological compound
2. Phraseological integrity
3. Phraseological confusions

N.N. Shansky used four types of phraseology:

1. Phraseological confusion
2. Phraseological integrity
3. Phraseological additions
4. Phraseological expressions

N.N. Shansky's classification is more perfect than V.V. Vinogradov's classification, according to which articles are included in the fourth type of phraseological expressions. Professor I.R. Galperin also said about the inclusion of proverbs and sayings in the composition of phraseological units: "Phraseological units include proverbs and sayings that have an emotional character."

In the scientific literature, it has been repeatedly stated by scholars that phraseological units are stable expressions, that they are not re-created in the speech process, but are always used in the same composition in a ready state. Therefore, it is impossible not to include proverbs in the structure of phraseologies, because in proverbs, too, all of the above qualities are embodied. The fact that phraseologies are created independently by representatives of the people to whom they belong to express certain meanings and stylistic functions also differs in many cases from the lexical composition of phraseologies created by other peoples for the expression of these meanings and stylistic functions. Such expressions are called alternatives.

Conclusion. In conclusion, it ought to be famous that in spite of the complexity and flexibility of the implications and shapes of phraseological units, in spite of a few troubles in utilizing phraseological units in live discourse, they are likely the foremost striking expression of human feelings could be a tool feelings. The rate of the nearness of phraseological units in a dialect is closely related to the improvement pointer of a specific people culture, since phraseological units and their historical underpinnings are the expression of this culture. Traditions and customs are the undisputed authors of the development of phraseological units in speech. All phraseological units can't be utilized in live discourse without exemption. Most of them get old over time and utilizing them can appear strange. This is often particularly genuine for those learning a remote dialect. In terms of the nearness of phraseological units and phraseological turns in its wide framework, English is likely one of the wealthiest dialects. In its composition diction possesses a really huge layer. All the events that take put within the UK are reflected in expressiveness: political life, sports, social occasions, way of life - typically an deficient list of points reflected within the English phraseological units. Most of them ended up out of date, but they are always being supplanted by modern, dynamic, shinning, and cleverly ones. Hence, we will say with certainty that the phraseological system of the English dialect is advancing day by day.

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**ETHEL LILIAN VOYNICHNING INQILOBCHI QAHRAMON OBRAZLAR
YARATISHDAGI MAHORATI**

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Annotatsiya. Maqolada E.L.Voynich asarlarida ayol xarakterining tasviri yoritilgan bo'lub, adabiyot va uning talqini keng tadqiqot sohasi bo'lib, adabiyot fanida tajriba va ilmiy ma'lumotga ega bo'lgan havaskor kitobxon uchun ham individual idrok masalasi sifatida berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Ayol obrazi, romanlar, voqealar, qahramon, tahlil, shaxs, jamiyat.

Аннотация. В статье описывается образ женщины в произведениях Е.Л. Войнич, который представляет собой широкое поле исследований в области литературы и его интерпретации и представляется как вопрос индивидуального восприятия для читателя-любителя, обладающего опытом и научными знаниями в области литература.

Ключевые слова: Женский образ, романы, события, главный герой, анализ, личность, общество.

Abstract. The article describes the character of a woman in the works of E.L. Voynich, which is a wide field of research in literature and its interpretation, and is presented as an issue of individual perception for the amateur reader with experience and scientific knowledge in the field of literature.

Keywords: Female image, novels, events, protagonist, analysis, personality, society.

Kirish: XIX asr oxiri - XX asr boshlari Angliya adabiyoti tarixidagi eng realistik davr hisoblanadi. Bu davr yozuvchilari hayot va borliq qiyinchiliklarini ochib berishga har tomonlama harakat qildilar.

Bunga e'tibor qaratish XIX-XX asrlarning atoqli arbobi Ethel Lilian Voynichning tarjimai holi va ijodiy merosini ko'zdan kechirishning o'ta muhim ma'nosi — hayoti Buyuk Britaniya, Rossiya, Ukraina bilan chambarchas bog'liq bo'lgan iste'dodli britaniyalik yozuvchi, tarjimon, bastakor sifatida tanilgan [1].

E. Voynichga bag'ishlangan adabiy manbalarga ko'ra bir paytlar I.Katarskiy aytganidek, adib nomi haqida g'alati sukunat syujeti yaratilgan.

Sobiq rus davrida E. Voynich tarjimai holi va ijodiy merosining ayrim jihatlari I. Nusinov, Ya. Kirpichev, S. Marvich, T. Shumakova, V. Polek izlanishlarida uchratish mumkin. Afsuski, bu olimlarning aksariyat tahlillari o'sha davr ijtimoiy holatiga mos bo'lgan o'ziga xos ma'naviy identifikatsiyalar bilan cheklangan. Keyingi paytlarda E.Voynichning adabiy ijodida hamdardlik ko'proq rus tadqiqotchilari N.Ignatieva, T.Dudina, A.Mironov va boshqalar tomonidan namoyon bo'lmoqda [2]. Yuqorida zikr etilgan mualliflarning ilmiy tahlili romanlarning adabiy o'ziga xosligini aniqlashga qaratilgan bo'lib, mazmunini o'rganishni deyarli e'tibordan chetda qoldiradi.

Biz yozuvchining "So'na", "Oyoq kiyimingni yech", "Uzilgan do'stlik" romanlarida o'z qahramonlarini yaratishdagi yuksak mahorati va romanlarini eng yaxshi merosga aylantirish uchun ular bilan qanday tasvirlash va manipulyatsiya qilishga uringanini tahlil qilamiz.

Adabiy dunyoda inqilob va vatanparvarlik mavzusi ko'tarilgan asarni topish qiyin. Bu mavzular Ethel Voynich asarlarida doimo diqqat markazida bo'lgan. Ingliz adabiyoti tarixiga oid fundamental asarlar va ma'lumotnomalarning aksariyatida yozuvchi haqida biror eslatma ham yo'q. Uning romanlari, g'ayrioddiy, qiziqarli mavzudagi hikoyalari, hayotiyliigi, dadilligi, muallifning o'ziga xos uslubini tanlaganligi, g'ayrioddiy so'z boyligidan keng foydalanishi uning asarlarinig o'ziga xos xususiyatidir.

Uning asarlarida o'quvchi voqealar sodir bo'layotgan o'sha dunyo vakiliga aylanadi. Ayollarning jamiyatdagi, ayniqsa XIX asrdagi roli mavzusi ayniqsa, E.L.Voynichning "So'na", "Uzilgan do'stlik" va "Oyoq kiyimingni yech" romanlarida yaqqol ochib berilgan. Ayol sifatida Ethel Lilian Voynich o'zi yashagan davrdagi ayollarning eng yaxshi va unchalik ko'rinmas fazilatlarini ko'rsatishni istaydi. Ayollar, odatda zaifa sifatida tasvirlangan va ular salbiy xususiyatlar bilan tasvirlangan.